THE HEPBURN BILL.

New Haven's President Says Interstate Commerce Commission Shouldn't Meddle Where It Hasn't the Right, as One Member Did in the Standard Oil Case.

BOSTON, March 24.-President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven road was the principal speaker before the Boston Art Club this evening. He discussed plans for the development of the New Haven road in and near Boston, got after some of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in a vigorous manner, said that his road was not treating the Standard Oil Company in any different way than it was treating other companies doing business with the New Haven and replied to those who had attacked him for his recent comments on the Hepburn rate bill, now before the United States Senate.

The New Haven road, he said, had never caught up with its business. It had been a combination of roads, more than a consolidation, and the result had been the restraint of conservatism, the restriction of development, rather than the courage of hope and the expansion of optimism.

Three years ago he found a great business without the facilities for handling it. The lack of equipment had been remedied in quantity, but not in quality. The past winter had been the first in many years in which there was power in reserve for emergencies. He spoke of the many improvements under way and added that as fast as the patronage warranted both passenger and freight charges would be reduced. Taking up the Georgia peach rate case, he said that the Interstate Commerce *Commission had recommended a cut from \$80 to \$50 a car. The company made the rate \$65. Then he added.

At the same time rates upon peaches from other sections were reduced similarly, and I am advised that the aggregate amount of the reduction made was greater than would have been the case had the recommendation of the commission been complied with literally. The reduction was also made to apply to other ominent cities on our road as well as Boston

In this case you have an example of hap-hazard ratemaking. The rate named by the commission applied only on peaches from Georgia points to Boston, but in equity necesitated a revision of the tariff on peaches from other sections as well, notably New Jersey and Delaware. Had the commission's recommendation been literally complied with there would have been an inequality established which would have resulted in a multitude of complaints.

Mr. Mellen then took up the Standard Oil case, making this statement in behalf of the company

The case before the commission brought at the instigation of a member of the commission, who promoted in every way the bringing of the same, even to assisting in drawing the complaint; not satisfied with this, with that judicial fairness which characterizes all his work he heard the case upon the complaint which he assisted in drawing and then rendered a decision, claiming there was discrimination, but admitting the desision was ineffectual because the commission had no jurisdiction.

He knew he had no jurisdiction in the beginning, and his only object in hearing the case was to bring an argument to bear why he should be given more authority, and thought by linking our company with the popular prejudice that has lately been excited against the Standard Oil Company he could bring additional weight to bear to ac-

complish his purpose. With his customary fairness he neglected to mention in his decision what was fairly shown at the hearing, that upon the New Haven lines there was competition through others not in the control of the Standard Oil Company, who were favored with equally liberal rates for the distribution of their products: that the territory of the New Haven Company was not controlled in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, but was com-

peted for by others in the same line of trade. Before the case was heard, and while it as pending, before any decision was rendered the Commissioner who presided at, the hearing of the case had substantially announced his decision on two public occasions, one on March 9, 1905, before the Eco-nomic Club of Boston, and again on May 18 1905, before the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The official decision of the commission was announced on February 14, 1906.

From this, gentlemen, you may perhaps understand some of the hesitation on the part of railroad officials why they do not want any more power put in the hands of one so prejudiced; why railroad officials do not care that the position of detective, advocate, public prosecutor, judge, jury and execu ioner should be in the same hands, although of course there are ameliorating circumstances when the disposition is to announce a decision in a pending case so far in advance of its hearing-it gives such an opportunity to prepare for the blow when it falls, and I take this occasion to express the obliga ion of our company for the consideration shown us in this particular instance.

A-great deal has been said about the discrimination (the result of this decision) practised by our company in favor of the Standard Oil Company. There is no such discrimination, and there has been none, for there are others operating upon our lines in competition with the Standard Oil Company under the same circumstances and conditions.

Although the railroad had acted entirely within its rights it had yielded, Mr.Mellen said, to the adverse public opinion excited by this misrepresentation and had ordered prorating arrangements upon petroleum and its products on our lines other than those where there intervened a ferry or float transfer. He continued.

There is but one director upon our board who is in any way connected with the Standard Oil Company, and he has not attended a meeting of a committee or of the board for over a year. The whole stock interest in mpany owned and controlled by members of the Standard Oil Company, directly and indirectly, so far as can be discovered, is less than 10,000 shares, less than one one-hundredth part of the voting power of the stock of our company in fact, and a majority of our directors are by our charter required to be, and are, bona fide residents of the State of Connecticut.

There was a lesson, he went on, to be drawn from all this smoke and noise, to

We are on the eve of a great change in th handling of our railroads. We have learned they are not private property. We know now that the public has rights they are disposed to assert, and there must be a larger measure of control than ever before ceded. It is useless to deny there have been abuses, it is impossible to alfay the distrust

and suspicion they have excited. It is too late for promises; the end is in ight. The man who feels he has done his whole duty; the man who is conceded to have done it; they are both swept aside by a public feels outraged and is striking out blindly in its rage and likely to cause more damage in seeking a remedy than has been

You are men of affairs, of standing in you professions, in business, in the community in which you live, of education, refinement and influence; your anathy is the dema-gogue's opportunity. I want to arouse you to the danger, not simply to the interest I represent, but to that which you stand for, which will be awaiting a similar onslaught should success attend this. The question I put to you is not entirely selfish when I ask. will you interest yourselves to try and prevent

Regulation is right; I have never denied I have advocated it and I do to-day. I do not believe your rates will over be

Satisfactory or equitable if controlled by a NO FEAR OF A COAL FAMINE. Government tribunal and made by square and compass, as they are now; but I am not disposed to contend on that point if the ma-jority think differently, but I do believe:

No rate rule or regulation should be es-tablished by any tribunal without suspension of same pending an appeal to the courts and if the Judges are likely to be overbur-dened, and there be delay, they should be helped out by increasing their numbers.

No carrier should be allowed to indulg in needless or unnecessary litigation, and all should be required to give all necessary security for good faith and to cover loss,

cost and expense. Until the national Government undertakes to grant the carriers their charters it should not seek to compel them to go beyond their charter limits and contract for a service not contemplated therein, and certainly it should be understood if it is permissible to establish joint rates and routes, and the carriers are required to participate therein; and the power of the commission to declare the division of a joint rate should be limited to case: where carriers have in effect no basis for

such divisions.

The carriers should keep all records, accounts and memoranda prescribed by the commission, and as much other information as may seem to their officials desirable, and no one should be prohibited from knowing all he can about his business because his should be prohibited from knowing knowledge may excite the ire of some member of the commission.

The members of the commission should be required to attend to their business and dignify their positions, as do the judges of They should not be permitted our courts. to waste their time upon cases they have announced are beyond their jurisdiction before they have heard them, but should so notify complainants without delay. They should devote their time to cases wherein they have jurisdiction, that the public may have the benefit of their services where they be of some good. They should spend their time where they have authority, and not waste it in findings to show where they lack it, and they should be prohibited from practising the arts of the demagogue, trying to excite prejudice regarding parties who are likely to come before them in controversy, and who have the right to believe they are fair-minded men with a knowledge of equity and a disposition to practise it.

STANDARD OIL AFTER HIM. Attachment Against Louis H. Abel for

Wrongful Conversion. Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for \$16,700 against Louis H. Abel of Yokohama, Japan, in favor of the International Oil Company, a sub-company of Standard Oil, which was granted on the application of John Brooks Leavitt, attorney, at the instance, it is said, of William G. Rockefeller. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence, and the warrant says it is for wrongful conversion of personal property. It is said that Mr. Abel was secretary of the company at Yokohama and took leave of absence a few weeks ago. He is looked for at San Francisco. The Sheriff served the attachment on a Custom House broker, but he said he had nothing belonging to Mr. Abel. It is said there are sixteen cases of curios from Japan in the Custom House here which are

supposed to belong to Mr. Abel. SHORT LIVED POOLROOM.

Only Going Three Days When Police

Swooped Down on It-Gambling Annex. Max Schmittberger, police inspector in the Tenderloin district, who has been ill, got back to work yesterday. This put Capt. Hodgins, who had been acting inspector, back in his place as captain of the West Thirtieth street station house. Their sleuths; acting in concert, celebrated the change by raiding an alleged poolroom and

The raided place was at 111 West Thirtyfirst street, only a few doors from Sixth avenue. It wasn't far from the Bon Ton Club rooms, where Capt. Dooley, once in charge of the Tenderloin, and Inspector Schmittberger made their club raid.

gambling house.

The place had been opened but three days. Capt. Hodgins and the Inspector got wind of it the day it opened. Yesterday about 4 o'clock they sent Detectives Lohmeyer, Higgins and Lammon of the inspector's staff and McGee and Ray, Hodgins

spector's staff and McGee and Ray, Hodgins men, to see what could be done.

The ground floor of the house is a café and restaurant occupied by William W. Wallace. Lohmeyer and McGee got to the backyard and open a rear window. They opened the front door and were joined by their companions. At the top of the stairs they found a locked door, which they broke open.

Should a strike come there will be no inconvenience such as attended the disturbances in the anthracite region in 1902. The

The second floor was apparently an eat The second floor was apparently at earling room, run in connection with the cafe. There were a score of men there. On the third floor, the police say, there were five telephones, recing charts and other betting material. There was no one in the place. On the fourth floor there were a couple of thousand poker chips, cards and a red and black layout. There was also a board for roulette, but no wheel. John H. Dorcy, a negro, who said that he lived at 109 West Thirty-first street, next door, was found in the room. He was arrested.

The detectives found a blind closet which had apparently been used as a getaway. It was protected with a tin covered door. It led to a sleeping apartment on the top floor of No. 109. In that room the police found a valuable roulette wheel under a bed. On the fourth floor there were a coupl

After the police had loaded all the pool-After the police had loaded all the poolroom and gambling material into the patrol
wagon they arrested William W. Sweeney,
who keeps the café, as the proprietor of the
place. Both prisoners were taken to the
Tenderloin station and locked up. It was
reported around the Tenderloin that the
place was backed by a prominent Tammany
politician. Fully 2,000 persons gathered outside the place while the raid was going on.

JOHNSON AND SMALL HANGED. Murderers of Miss Allison at Moorestown

N. J. Small Says He's Inneceent. MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 25 .- Rufus Johnson and George Small, negroes, were hanged in the county jail here this morning for the murder of Miss Florence Allison at Moorestown January 18 last. The negroes were executed at the same instant, the double drop falling at 10.10 o'clock. Before going to the gallows Johnson confessed his guilt. Small, however, insisted he was innocent. Neither of the negroes had any-

thing to say on the gallows.

Just before the hanging Mrs. Benjamin Cross, who lives a short distance from the jail, sent for the police to clear her house of strangers that crowded in and rushed to windows that commanded a view of the jail yard. These persons were driven out by the police after considerable excitement.

by the police after considerable excitement.

Miss Florence W. Allison kept boarders at Moorestown. On the morning of January 18 last she went into her burn. Some time afterward Johnson went into her house, told a child to go and play in the attic and their robbed the house. That afternoon Miss Allison was found dead on the barn floor. She had been beaten and afternoon Miss Allison the barn floor. She had been beaten and the barn floor. She had been beaten and strangled. Johnson was arrested in Baltismore. He confessed and implicated Small, saying that they had been hiding in the barn, fearing arrest for a robbery they had committed, when Miss Allison entered. Small confessed and then retracted his

New Catholic Parish in Elmburst.

On account of the increasing Catholic population in Elmhurst, L. I., Bishop McDonnell has decided to form a new Catholic parish there. He has appointed the Rev. Jeremiah J. Heafey, who has been connected with the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, at Hooper street and Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, for a number of years. The Elmhurst district at the present time is a portion of St. Leo's Church in Corona. Father Heafey is a cousin of the late Rev. John M. Kreley, who for many years was pastor of the Transfiguration Church.

OPERATORS HAVE 9,000,000 TONS STORED NEAR NEW YORK.

They Issue a Reassuring Statement Saying That Only Speculation Can Make Trouble for Many Months-Big Consumer Also Have Large Stocks on Hand.

The anthracite operators amounced yes erday that unless speculators get hold of domestic anthracite in sufficient quantities to cause an artificial scarcity there will be plenty to last for many months in case of a strike.

The reserve of more than 9,000,000 tons is in the hands of the companies and will not be drawn on until a strike takes place. Dealers said yesterday that while domestic sizes are fairly plentiful and are no higher in price, very little anthracite in the small steam sizes is coming to New York. A great deal of it is sold on the way from the collieries at different points and speculators have been buying large quantities of it in this city The statement of the operators is as fol-

There is now on hand within a radius of less than 100 miles of New York city a reserve supply of more than 9,000,000 tons of 2000 marketable grades of anthracite coal. This is held by the coal operators in addition to enormous supplies held by the dealers and larger consumers. The operators are prepared to fully protect both themselves and

the public against any contingency. In accumulating this vast store of coal an army of men and the latest mechanical and engineering improvements have been steadily employed for months. Storage have been increased very largely, in some cases by the leasing of farms along the route of railroads. Many of these spots are isolated, but they are within easy transportation

distance from New York. of the largest of these storage yards in the immediate neighborhood of New York city is the South Plainfield yard of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Here fourteen mountains of coal, each 75 to 80 feet high, with a base of 275 to 300 feet, now contain nearly 500,000 tons, and this supply is being added to at a rate that can be increased at any time to 6,000 tons a day. Immense steel trimmers ninety feet in height at the apex add to the supply in each pile at the rate of five tons per minute, while the endless chains of horizontal pivotal reloaders fill cars at the rate of two tons a minute. Three locomotives are kept busy placing cars to be loaded or unloaded. This yard contains seventy-fiv acres, about thirty of which are covered with

At Rocheffe Park, N. J., the Eric Railroad has a yard containing at this time over 200,000 tons, and its capacity is being increased by the installation of additional trackage. this plant the cars are moved about by a complete cable system that dispenses with the se of locomotives after a car has been placed

n the yard limits. At South Amboy, N. J., is one of the main storage yards of the Pennsylvania system, and its capacity of 200,000 tons is at this time being tested to the fullest extent. Near Hampton Junction the Central Railroad of

New Jersey has accumulated something more than 200,000 tons of anthracite. At Abrams, Pa., the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has one of the largest coal yards in the country and its

limits now contain at least 500,000 tons. Probably the largest coal storage yard in the country is that of the Susquehanna Coal Company at McClellan, Pa. Its capacity is far in excess of 500,000 tons and during these recent dull weeks in the coal trade a ontinuous stream of cars had added to the

These are the largest plants and many of of supply containing quantities varying from 50,000 tons to 100,000 tons.

While the railroads themselves have been

supply usually maintained.

thus active the larger coal consumers have not been asleep. This is indicated by the full piles of the New York Edison Company at Shady Side, N. J., just across the Hudson from New York city, where an electric sign so large that residents of Riverside Drive may read it tells of a capacity of 200,000

New York city alone comsumes about 15,-000,000 tons of coal every normal year and the mild winter just passed reduced the local for there has been at no time for the past

convenience such as attended the distur-bances in the anthracite region in 1902. The coal operators at any rate have taken every precaution to protect the public against any such condition A coal strike would not cause a coal famine for a very considerable

SELESS SOFT COAL WRANGLE. Both Operators and Miners Hesitate to

Make the Final Break.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.-The bituminous miners and operators, after another day of wrangle to no purpose, have adjourned till Monday, both feeling that it is impossible to agree upon a scale of wages, yet each hesitating to move for a final adournment and thus bring about the crisis which is regarded as inevitable.

Possibly the most interesting development of the day is one in relation to the ante-conference compact between Presi-dent Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal Company and President Mitchell, whereby the latter pledged himself to accept the 1903 scale if it were offered.

Robbins, on behalf of the Pittsburg company and its allied interests, mines in Ohio and Illinois, offered to accept this scale when it was proposed by Mitchell, and he is now insisting that the miners shall make an agreement with him whereby his mines shall be operated regardless of the failure of the other bituminous oper-

ators to accept it. This offer has placed Mitchell in a very awkward position and he has been told that no such agreement would be ratified by the general convention of miners, and the the general convention of miners, and the scale committee itself must reject it. The matter was the subject of a long conference between Mitchell and members of the executive board last night and to-day, and he found every member opposed to it. They asserted that they were backed by the sentiment of the miners in the employ of Robbins himself and they did not believe they would return to work unless there

they would return to work unless there was an agreement that included the entire competitive district of Indiana, Illinois,

Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

"A strike in the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio fields," said one of the board members to Mitchell, "would not last a week with the Robbins mines at work. His coal comes in competition with the product of three States and with their men out and his in competition with the product of three States and with their men out and his in and supplying the market how could we expect to maintain a strike? We might as well pit one set of miners who are at work against another set who are idle and see which will outlast the other, the men making wages or the men starving. Robbins coal would come into these States and supply the summer demand and we would have our men sending the product of their labor into a district where every ton of it would be just so much weight on the idle men."

Mitchell is said to have replied that Robbins could not supply the demand, but the answer to this was that if he were at work with the sanction of the organizaat work with the sanction of the organiza-tion thousands of miners would flock to his mines and he would soon find himself in a position to increase his output indefi-

While President Mitchell is thus opposed by leading miners in his organization the operators are at war among themselves, and the bitterness has become so pronounced that it is not believed that the competitive district as at present con-

stituted can survive the contention of the last few days. The operators feel and charge that Mitchell has given Robbins an unfair advantage and say that if the

an unfair advantage and say that if the miners would permit them to do what Robbins does with their sanction they could pay the 12½ per cent. increase demanded and make more money than they do with the present scale.

It was charged in the conference committee that Robbins is operating gas coal mines on the edge of the Irwin field and that he pays 10 per cent. under the union scale and employs only non-union men, and this with Mitchell's knowledge and comivance. It was also charged that Robbins gets a 23 cent differential between pick and machine mining, while Illinois gets only 7 cents and Indiana 11 cents differential on a run of mine basis. The charge was made, and not denied by Mitchell, that he favors Robbins at the expense of other operators, and he was told to give Indiana, Illinois and Ohio the same advantages and there would be no trouble about a reach. same advantages and there would be no trouble about a scale.

RAILROADS READY FOR STRIKE. Erle Shuts Down Shops and D. & H. Fits

Cars for Strike Breakers. WILKESBARRE, March 24.-Three hundred employees at the railroad shops of the Erie Railroad at Dunmore were suspended this morning for an indefinite period owing to the expectation of a coal strike. The notice posted reads:

"In view of the coal strike taking effect

"In view of the coal strike taking effect on April 1 and the consequent decrease in business it has been decided to close down this shop."

The suspension startled the men, asthey have been working steadily and expected to continue doing so. Master Mechanic Haines declared that the suspension is indefinite and that he received orders from the main office of the company to close the shop.

A number of freight cars are being fitted with bunks at the shops of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to house strike breakers in case of a coal strike. In the 1902 strike these were found to be most effective as lodging houses, owing to the readiness with which they could be moved from one colliery to another without exposing the men.

The company is also storing coal in its

The company is also storing coal in its railroad yards for locomotive use and making other preparations which indicate that a strike is expected.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., March 24.—Orders were received to-day by W. H. Taylor, master mechanic of the Erie Railroad shops here, to lay off the men in the general repair shops on account of the threatened coal strike and decrease in business. About one hundred men are thrown out of work.

HUDSON COUNTY INDICTMENTS. Two of Them for Jury Fixing in the Interest of a Street Car Company.

Capiases for the arrest of the officials and other prominent Hudson county men who have been indicted by the Grand Jury on a variety of charges will probably be issued to-morrow morning and then Sheriff John C. Kaiser's constables will get busy. It is expected that several days will elapse before all the indicted ones will be arraigned in court, and by that time the jurors will have presented another batch of bills for alleged official wrongdoing.

Among the indictments handed up to Judge John A. Blair on Friday afternoon were bills for embracery against ex-Assemblyman Teddy J. Carroll, a Democratic politician, and Edward J. Hicks, a former petit juror. It is alleged that Carroll, working in the interests of the trolley company, influenced Hicks to bring about favorable verdicts when the company appeared in court as the defendant in damage suits. Hicks appeared before the Grand Jury, it is said, and admitted that Carroll paid

it is said, and admitted that Carroll paid him a certain amount for fixing a jury. Rumors were current for a long time that petit jurors had been "fixed" in trolley cases and a committee of the Hudson County Bar Association took the matter up. As a result of the committee's find-ings, it is said, Hicks has turned State's evidence.

ings, it is said, Hicks has turned state's evidence.

Ex-Councilman Patrick H. Duffy of the First ward, Hoboken, and Poormaster Harry L. Barck of that city have been indicted, it is said, in connection with a transaction by which Duffy paid a primary worker with a city poor order for a pair of shoes issued by Barck.

gins, the former treasurer and secretary of the West Hudson County Trust Company, is said to have been for embezzlement. Miggins admitted to the State Banking Examiner, according to the latter's report, that he used \$30,000 of the bank's funds. He returned the amount to the

signed. A strenuous effort was made and resigned. A strendous enort was made to influence the members of the Grand Jury to overlook the offence. Miggins is treasurer of the Robert Davis Association. It is understood that more true bills against officials in various parts of the county will be presented when the Grand Jury comes into court for its discharge.

STORMS OWES INDIANA \$18,000. Experts Figure Out the Fees the Secretary of State Didn't Account For,

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.-The experts appointed by Gov. Hanly to investigate the books of Secretary of State Storms completed their work to-day and filed a report with the Governor.

The experts say they are satisfied that the reports made at different times by the Secretary of State were correct copies of the cash books so far as the cash books showed the receipts of the office. They then proceeded to show that various sums collected and not accounted for on the cash books and no report was made of them to the State.

The fees unaccounted for include those received from automobile licenses issued by the Secretary, those collected from corporations filing dissolution notices, and

corporations filing dissolution notices, and those collected for commissions issued to Judges of courts, prosecutors county officers and justices of the peace.

No data were found in the office from which an accurate computation could be made as to the amount collected for certified copies of records in the office. The amount of these fees is estimated at \$1,000. amount of these fees is estimated at \$1,000, and Mr. Storms is charged with the amount. His total indebtedness, according to the

His total indebtedness, according to the experts, is \$17.835.

The records show, however, that in many cases Storms paid fees into the State Treasury prior to the time which is shown by the books of the Treasurer and Auditor of State, the receipts in Storms's office showing dates earlier than those of the books of the other officials. The committee on this account reduces the interest charges on delayed payments \$224. charges on delayed payments \$224.

SUSPECTED BRIDGE JUMPER. Man Got Off Car Over River and Said That He Was Tired of Life.

William Koerbel, a machinist of 32 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening for acting suspiciously on the roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge. He got off a trolley car bound for Brooklyn after it had passed the first span, and walked toward the iron guard rail. An inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company questioned him as to what he intended to do. "Oh, I'm tired of life," said the man, "and I might just as well jump down there as go home."

as go home."

The inspector put the man on another car, but it had not gone a hundred feet before he got off again. The inspector then handed him over to a policeman.

The man made no effort to climb the rail, and he did not struggle to free himself from the inspector. At the station house he spoke in a rambling way. He was not intoxicated.

In First Half of Annual Match Wearers of

largely through good management. it throughout the match.

too, that will give the shooters from the Hub omething to ponder about and it is that, man for man, seven out of the eight on the Crescent team beat the visitors, and the only man from Boston who managed to beat his rival was Farmer, who made the lowest score for the visitors. He made two more than Bedford, the lowest man on the Crescent

and the Boston Athletic Association have met at the traps, and the Boston men have yet to win a match. They may be success ful on their own grounds at Boston on April 7, but the Crescent shooters will dispute th right to the contest until the last target has been broken.

of six men. To this the Crescents objected, but they were willing to compromise, and eight men faced the targets for each club as they were trapped at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The shoot is a friendly one, but in order to make it interesting each man on a team chips in \$5, making \$40 in all. This sum is to

purchase a trophy for the winning team, and in addition to this the Crescent club offered a prize for the member of the Boston team that made the highest score. This was won by J. B. Paine, a son of the veteran yachts-man, Gen. Charles J. Paine. Mr. Paine

at the traps. Charles J. McDermett, chairman ooking after the arrangements, and he soon club were the judges. The first squad that went out of the house was Dr. Gleason of Boston, L. M. Palmer, Jr., Crescent: T. C. Adams, Boston, and F. B. Stephenson, Cres-cent. And that was the order in which they

reflected from the snow shone in the eyes of the sights on their guns. It was noticed bemostly used repeaters and automatic guns, lowed by a crowd of rooters who were anxious

the first man to face the traps. He was the best man on the Boston team. He wore a derby hat, took off his coat and went out into reaching vital points. He carried his gun easily and shot as though it was an everyday affair with him. His first shot he plunked

As the interclub shoot was very late in ending, the usual weekly shoot was called off until next Saturday, after two events had been decided. The shoots were for the State trophy and the tea race prize. The leg on the State trophy was won by A. E. Hendrickson, who with a handicap of four returned a clean card of twenty-five.

The team race ended in a tie between G. G. Stephenson and F. T. Bedford, who made up one team, and Henry Kryn and H. Brigham. Each team scored thirty-eight, out of a possible fifty. The shoot-off was captured by Brigham and Kryn, who broke three more targets than the other team.

Team Race—50 targets, handicap—G. G. Stephenson and F. T. Bedford, 2—35. H. Kryn and H. Brigham. 1—38; L. M. Palmer and L. C. Hopkins, 3—36. Stephenson and F. T. Bedford, 2—35. Stephenson and F. T. Bedford, 2—35. Stake Trophy—25 targets, handicap—A. E. Hendlekson, 4—25; J. J. Adams, 2—21; F. B. Stephenson. 0—20; J. M. Teeter, 3—19; F. T. Bedford, 1—18; F. C. Rayner, 5—15; O. C. Grinnell, Jr., 1—14; W. C. Damron, 4—11.

worker with a city poor order for a pair of shoes issued by Barck.

Boulevard Commissioners Louis Diehm.
John Magner and Henry Frank, Jr., are also on the lists, it is said, for misfeasance in office. Charges were made that the commissioners awarded contracts without competition, in violation of the law.

Patrick McGann, chairman of the Township Committee of Weehawken, and four others officials of the township, rumor says, are among the indicted ones as the result of a transaction by which coal was purchased from a firm of which McGann is a member.

The indictment against Thomas J. Miggins, the former treasurer and secretary of the West Hudson County Trust Company, is said to have been for embezzlement, and secretary and the control of the law.

The second sound the scores were even.

Gleason and Palmer killed again and Adams and Stephenson missed, and again the score was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the doctor was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the score was a tie. On the third round the sco

BOSTONIANS LEARN HOW THEY SHOOT AT BAY RIDGE.

New Moon Break 684 Targets to 609 for the Visitors-Men From the Hub Outelassed but Make Good Uphili Fight

Walter J. Hill, Dr. Gleason and some other members of the Boston Athletic Association came on from the Hub yesterday and tried conclusions with a team of shooters from the Crescent Abletic Club of Brooklyn. The Boston men can shoot and they thought that they would have an easy time picking up some prizes from the New Moon men. They will return to Boston to-day sadder and wiser. The Crescents beat them by 25 targets out of 800 shot at by each team. This may not seem much of a margin, but the Crescents won took the lead at the start and then kept

There was another thing about the match,

scored 85 out of a possible hundred.

A special car conveyed the visitors to the Crescent club grounds in time for lunch and afterward they spent a little time practising of the athletic committee, was on hand early had things moving briskly. J. S. Fanning was selected as the referee and C. A. Sykes of the

the shooters and made it hard for them to see fore the contest began that the Boston men

The second squad then faced the traps. This squad was Dr. S. A. Ellis and G. B. Clark of Boston and A. G. Southworth and O. C. Grinnell, Jr., of the Crescents. Southworth started of well and each man killed on the first round. On the second Grinnell lost, but this miss was evened up on the third round by Clark shooting under his target. On the fourth round all killed and on the fifth Southworth lost. Both of the Boston men missed on the sixth and on the seventh Grinnell and Clark shot under and lost. The eighth and ninth rounds showed kills for all and on the tenth Ellis lost. Southworth and Grinnell shot very evenly after that and at the end each had killed 21. Clark brolts 17 and Ellis broke 19. This makes a net gain of 9 for the Crescents and with the first fifty targets shot at by half the tenns the score stood: Crescents. 86. Boston 73.

The third squad fold. B. Farmer of Boston and Henry Kryn and E. H. Lott of the Crescents. Kryn was in fifth form. He shot truly active the shot fifth was a hard left district each in the crescents of the crescents had put Brisham on he form. He shot truly active the child squad failed and the totals for the truly active the crescents, 130; Boston, 110; showing the Crescents in the lead by 20 targets.

The Crescents had guined and the totals for the tring were Crescents, 44; Boston, 37. Again the Crescents in the lead by 20 targets.

The Crescents had put Brisham on the last, squad in order to brace things up at the end and it was a wise move. The teams were Crescents the clad by 20 targets.

The Crescents the Crescent men were, again in good form. Each man broke 22, while for Boston Hallet broke 18 and Howell 20. Howell attracted some attention because he was the only man on the two teams who went to the traps with a cigar in his mouth, and he puffed vigorously all the while. This squad scored Crescent, 41; Boston, 148, a lead for the Crescents of 26.

Every squad of the Crescents outshot the visitors in the second and the total were. Crescent, 45; Boston, 36. On the first

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CRESCENT A. C.

148 154 158

Moons on April 7. He says he would like to be on a winning team. The score: Felix Weingartner III. Since Felix Weingartner's return Europe from his last visit to America his health has become so seriously impaired that he has been compelled to give up all his activities as conductor for next season

the already has cancelled his contract with the Royal Opera of Berlin, and has just cabled to Walter Damrosch asking for a release from his contract for the mouth of January next with the New York Symphony Orchestra fund committee. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

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Other advertisements under these classifications will be found in Second

and Third Sections.

This was the fifth time that the Crescents

Formerly ten men have been on a team, and this year the Boston Club wanted teams

rescent club and Walter L. Hill of the Boston

while the Crescent men were content to use the regulation double barrelled shotguns. It was 2:15 o'clock when the first squad marched out of the house, and they were folto see the home team win. Dr. Gleason was the cold in his shirt sleeves, and just put on a paper waistcoat to keep the cold chills from

affair with him. His first shot he plunked fairly and the clay target fell in splinters on the white snow.

L. M. Palmer, Jr., followed. He is as tall as the doctor is short and he called "pull" with a vigor that meant business. He killed, too. Then came T. C. Adams, another Boston crack, who was modestly attired in a sweater having on the breast the unicorn of the Boston Athletic Association. Another kill and F. B. Stephenson, Jr., followed representing the home team. He wore a soft felt hat that in some way shielded his eyes. He killed and on the first round the scores were eyen.

Efforts have been made by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to get the American Yacht Club to agree to change the conditions gov erning the Manhasset Challenge Cup. This cup was originally offered for races between 30 footers, but when the measurement of yachts was changed it was agreed that boats of the 33-foot class should race for this trophy. It was thought at the time that this was not

the proper class, but that it should be for the 27 foot class. The Mimosa III. won the cup, and now the Manhasset Bay club wants the American club to agree to race with a boat of the 27 foot class and practically legislate the Mimosa III. out of racing. This the holders of the cup refuse to agree to. It is thought now that the Manhasset Bay club will challenge and name the 30 footer Alera This boat was launched on December 29, 1904, and is not amenable to the present 1904, and is not amenable to the present racing rules. This boat can be altered sufficiently to get into the 35 foot class, and would get considerable time allowance from the Mimosa III. In races that were sailed last year the Alera made a very creditable showing against the Mimosa, and it is thought that with a time allowance she would be successful in winning the cup.

Ocean Race for Eastern Yacht Club. The Eastern Yacht Club will give a long distance race for schooners this starting at New London on June 30 and fin-

ishing at Marblehead. All the big schooners

will be invited to enter, and a handsome silver

cup will be put up as first prize. Already

assurances have been received by the club's regatta committee which would indicate the entry of at least four large schooners. the entry of at least four large schooners.

The selection of New London as a starting point for the race was suggesfed by the fact that a number of yachts of the Eastern and New York c ubs generally rendezvous there for the university boat races. The date selected for the start is two days after the boat race, and falls on a Saturday. The Eastern's annual regatta will be held on the following Thursday, July 5, off Marblehead, and its cruise to Bar Harbor will start on Saturday, the 7th.

High Jumper Kerrigan Arrives for Olympic Team.

H. W. Kerrigan, the champion high jumper

arrived here yesterday afternoon from Port-

ittle for last year, with a leap of 6 feet 1½ inches. Kerrigan will be one of the Olympic team for Athens and until the ship sails on April 3 will do some practise work in the gymnasium of the New York A. C. He said last night he was in first class condition. DAILY TREASURY STATEMENT. WASHINGTON. March 24.—The statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasury shows:

This Day.

This Month. Fiscal Year.

Receipts ...\$1,683,337
Expenditures. 1,570,000

39,300,000

434,042,288 Surplus \$113,897 Def. \$198,598 Sur. \$902,706 The receipts from customs to day were \$781,512; from internal revenue, \$914,458, and miscellaneous, \$37,417. National bank notes received for redemption, \$873,870.

The cash statement of the United States Treasurer for Maryn 24 shows:

RESERVE FUND. \$150,000,000 TRUST FUND. To redeem outstanding certificates.....\$1,620.076,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion......\$77,943.856 Gold certificates... Silver dollars... Silver certificates... Silver bullion... \$175,183,520 81,306,513 15,068 In national banks
Awaiting reimbursement.....